

Recensement Census



NCT Report No. 17

**Question 17, 19 & 20
Aboriginal self-reporting
Membership of Indian Band/First Nation
Treaty/Registered Indian**

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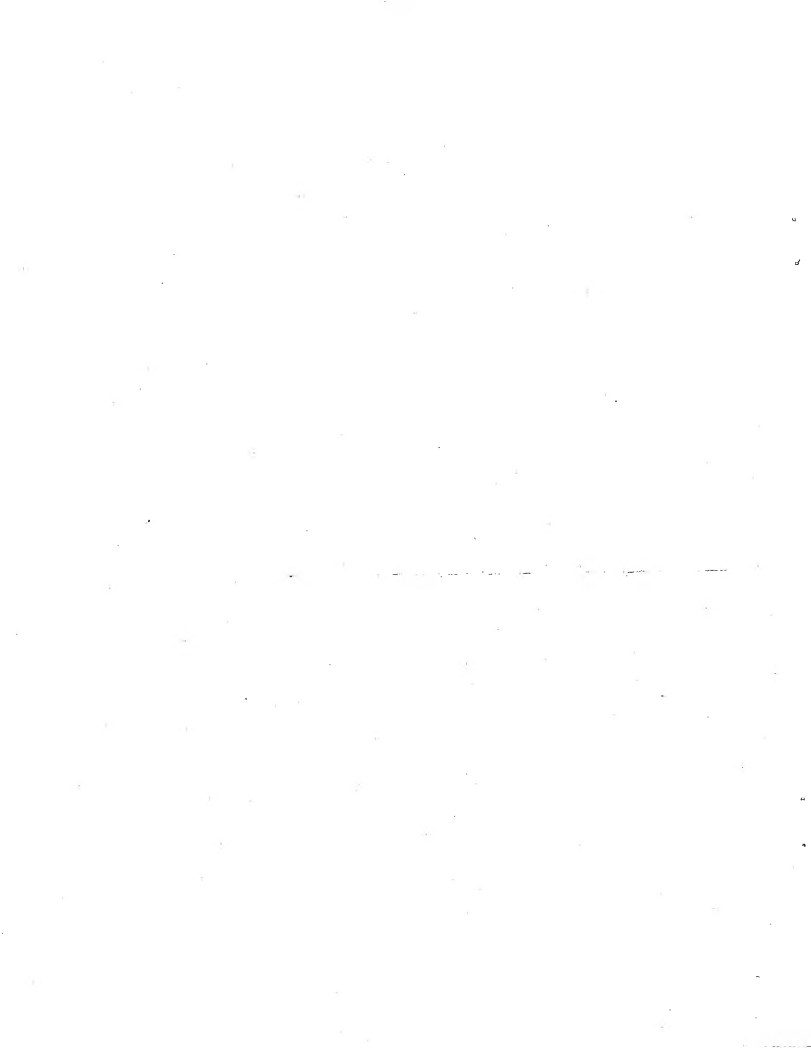
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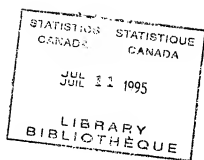


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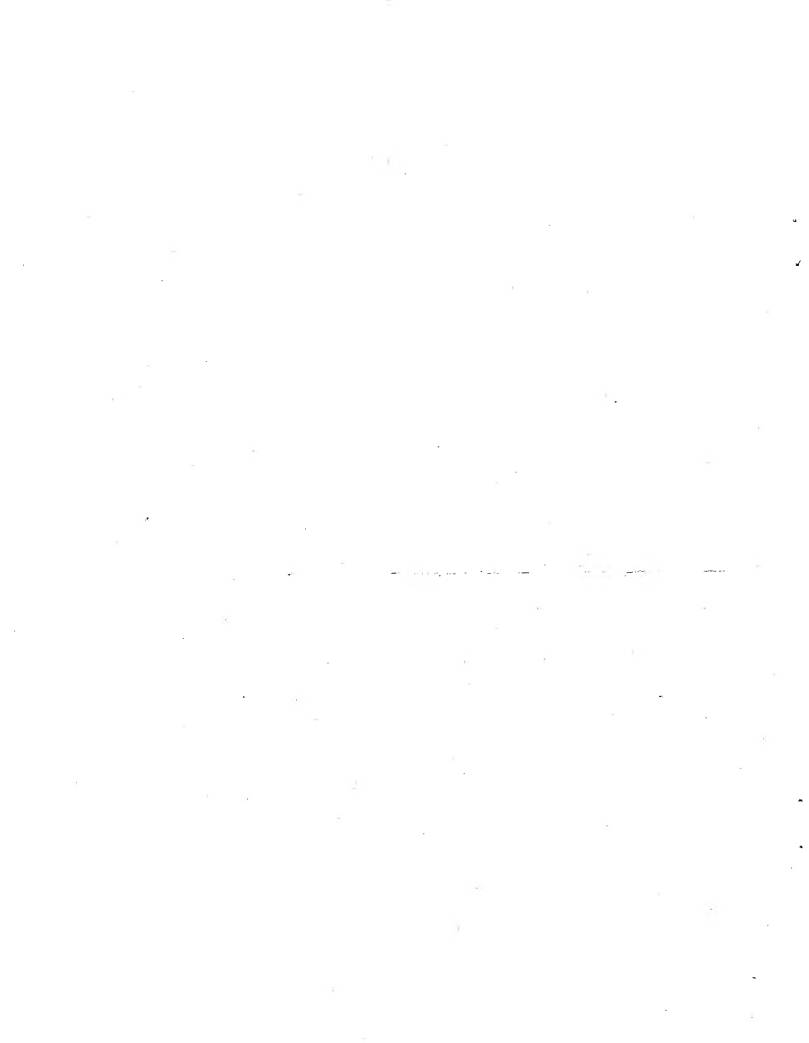


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Aboriginal self-reporting
Membership of Indian Band/First Nation
Treaty/Registered Indian**

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August, 1994



Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the management of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (HFSSD) for giving me the opportunity to work on the 1993 National Census Test, Aboriginal questions.

I am particularly in debt to Alain Crégheur, senior analyst of the Aboriginal People and Native Issues Unit. Alain has acquainted me with various Aboriginal issues and critically read the various drafts of this report. This report would not be possible without his guidance.

It has been a positive experience working with Eric Langlet from Social Survey Methods Division. On behalf of the Post-censal Survey Program Division, Eric wrote the last chapter of this report. I am grateful that he took extra efforts to comment on the report for which he is not responsible.

Thanks are also due to John Valentine and Guy Barrette who assisted in preparing some of the tables.

Comments and suggestions on earlier versions of this report made by the following persons are also greatly appreciated:

Dr. G. Priest, director of HFSSD

Dr. P. White, Manager, Content Determination, 1996 Census

L. Bailie, Content and Analysis Section, HFSSD

V. Renaud, Ethnic and Immigrants Unit, HFSSD

J. Badets, Ethnic and Immigrants Unit, HFSSD

L. Swain, Social Survey Methods Division



Highlights

Non-responses

- The non-response level for Question 17 from the NCT93 Edit Failure Study (EFS) was 5.5%. After follow-up, the non-response rate for Question 17 was reduced to 1.1%. Of the ethno-cultural questions on the NCT93 questionnaire, Question 17 had one of the lowest non-response rates after follow-up.
- Non-response for Question 19 was 5.9% before follow-up (EFS) and 1.1% after follow-up.
- Non-response for Question 20 was 6.8% before follow-up (EFS) and 1.3% after follow-up.

Comparisons of estimates¹

- Based on Question 17, there were 397,000 persons in the NCT93 who self-reported as Aboriginal persons, with a 95% confidence interval between 326,000 and 468,000. This compares with 407,000 persons in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey who identified themselves as Aboriginal persons.
- However, the estimates derived from ethnic ancestry questions (both Question 16 from the NCT93 and Question 15 from the 1991 Census), were greater than those from the NCT93 Question 17. There were 584,000 people (Q16) in the NCT93 and 772,000 in 1991 who reported having Aboriginal ancestry. These differences between the estimates derived from ethnic ancestry question and Question 17 could not be explained by sample variance. The differences between estimates from Question 17 and the ethnic ancestry questions were partly due to the different concepts measured by these two types of questions: Aboriginal self-reporting vs Aboriginal ancestry. Respondents may report Aboriginal ancestry but do not necessarily perceive themselves as Aboriginal persons.
- Based on Question 19, there were 151,000 persons in the NCT93 who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation. This estimate was comparable to the 1991 figure (165,000).
- Based on Question 20, there were 176,000 persons in the NCT93 who reported being Treaty/registered Indians. This estimate was comparable to the 1991 figure (188,000).

Consistency of Responses

- Responses to the three Aboriginal questions were consistent with each other and with the other related questions such as, ethnic ancestry and place of birth.

¹In order to make the estimates from the various data sources comparable, estimates from the NCT93 were adjusted for non-response and invalids, and estimates from the 1991 Census and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey excluded persons living in Yukon, Northwest Territories, on Indian reserves, in institutions and military bases.

Rule-of-six follow-up

Rule-of-six follow-up principle impacted on Question 19. Information on Indian Band/First Nation is not obtainable elsewhere on the questionnaire. Therefore, it is important to note that in the absence follow-up, non-response and partial response (those who checked "yes" to membership but did not provide specific Indian Band/First Nation) will not be imputed on the basis of other information on the questionnaire.

Skip Pattern in Question 17

The layout/directive of the skip pattern in Question 17 should be made more obvious since most (55%) respondents did not follow this instruction. It should be noted, however, that this "skip" does not have any determinant impact on the collection of Aboriginal data.

Special Population Samples

The response patterns of the special population samples to Question 17, Question 19 and Question 20 were as expected. The three Aboriginal questions seemed to be well understood by the special population samples.

Other Results from Qualitative Analysis

On the basis of the respondents' comments, there was no major objection to the test questions. The questions seemed to be well received by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Implications to future Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Question 17 and Question 20 can be used to select a sample for future Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

It will be difficult to use Question 16, ethnic ancestry, to select a sample for future APS due to under-reporting of Aboriginal origins to that question. This is mainly due to the open-ended format of the question and also to the frequent reporting of "Canadian" responses.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Highlights

Chapter One Aboriginal Self-reporting	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Scope of the NCT93 analysis	1
1.3 Analysis of Question 17	2
1.3.1 Non-response/Invalids	2
1.3.2 NCT93 estimates of Aboriginal persons	3
1.3.3 Comparisons of NCT93 estimates with other data sources	3
1.3.3.1 NCT93 vs 1991 APS	3
1.3.3.2 Comparisons with estimates derived from ethnic ancestry questions	4
1.3.4 Consistency of response to Question 17	5
1.3.4.1 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 16	5
1.3.4.2 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 19	6
1.3.4.3 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 20	7
1.3.4.4 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 12	7
1.3.5 Skip pattern associated with Question 17	7
1.3.6 Respondents' comments on Question 17	7
1.4 Summary of analysis for Question 17	8
Chapter Two Membership of Indian Band/First Nation	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Scope of analysis for Q19	9
2.3 Analysis of Question 19	9
2.3.1 Non-response/Invalids	9
2.3.2 NCT93 estimates for Membership of Indian Band/First Nation	10
2.3.3 Comparison of NCT93 and 1991 Census data	10
2.3.4 Consistency of responses to Q19 and other related questions	11
2.3.4.1 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q20	11
2.3.4.2 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q16	11
2.3.4.3 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q12	11
2.3.5 Impact of rule-of-six follow-up principle	11
2.3.6 Respondents' comments on Question 19	12
2.4 Conclusions	12
Chapter Three Treaty/Registered Indian	13
3.1 Introduction	13
3.2 Scope of analysis for Q20	13
3.3 Analysis of Q20	13
3.3.1 Non-responses/Invalids	13
3.3.2 NCT93 estimates for Treaty/Registered Indian	14
3.3.3 Comparison of NCT93 and 1991 Census data	14
3.3.4 Consistency of responses to Q20 and related questions	14
3.3.4.1 Consistency between Q20 and Q16	14

3.3.4.2 Consistency between Q20 and Q12	14
3.3.5 Respondents' comments on Question 20	14
3.4 Summary of analysis for Question 20	15
Chapter Four Special Population Samples	16
4.1 Introduction	16
4.2 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 17	16
4.3 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 19	17
4.4 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 20	18
4.5 Conclusions	18
Chapter Five Suitability of the National Census Test question 17 and 20 for the purpose of selecting a sample for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey	19
5.1 Background	19
5.2 Comparison of NCT and APS bivariate distributions	20
5.2.1 Origin vs identity	20
5.2.2 Identity vs registration status	22
5.2.3 Origin vs registration status	23
5.3 Characteristics of the false negative group	23
5.4 Conclusion and recommendations	24
Tables 1.1 to 3.3	

Chapter One

Aboriginal Self-reporting

Q17 Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?

1.1 Introduction

The 1993 National Census Test (NCT93) question (Q17) on Aboriginal self-reporting was a new question (Q17). The format and wordings of the question included in the NCT93 was tested at various focus groups prior to the NCT93. The objectives of the question were to estimate the size of the Aboriginal population and to differentiate the estimate for people with Aboriginal ancestry from those who perceive themselves as Aboriginal persons.²

The NCT93 analysis was to examine the extent to which the objectives were achieved. The NCT93 estimates were compared with other data sources, such as the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 1991 Census.³ As well, to further understand the quality of responses to Question 17, consistency checks of responses to Question 17 and the other related questions (such as ethnic ancestry, membership of Indian Band/First Nation, Treaty/registered Indian and place of birth) were conducted.⁴

1.2 Scope of the NCT93 analysis

The following issues were addressed in the analysis of the Labour Force Survey sample of the NCT93 results for Question 17.

1. Were there significant numbers of non-responses and invalids for Question 17?
2. What were the NCT93 estimates for Aboriginal people?
3. How did the NCT93 estimates compare with counts from the APS and the 1991 Census?
4. How consistent were responses to Question 17 with other questions, such as membership of Indian

²It is believed that in previous censuses, people might have reported Aboriginal ancestry but did not perceive themselves as Aboriginal persons and this was further confirmed by the 1991 APS.

³It is important to note that the Labour Force Survey sample only includes persons living outside Yukon, Northwest Territories and off-reserves. The sample size for Aboriginal persons was small. This was particularly the case for Inuit persons (in fact, review of questionnaires indicated that a large proportion of Inuit responses was related to capture error). Hence, the NCT93 estimates for Aboriginal persons must be interpreted with caution.

⁴Some of the checks were conducted through cross-tabulations of questions, others involved reviewing questionnaires.

Band/First Nation (Q19), Treaty/registered Indian (Q20), ethnic ancestry (Q16) and place of birth (Q12)?

5. Did Aboriginal persons follow the skip instruction in Question 17?
6. On the basis of report #25, "Evaluation of Respondent's Comments on NCT Questionnaire", were there major negative comments to Question 17?

1.3 Analysis of Question 17

1.3.1 Non-response/Invalids⁵

The non-response level for Question 17 from the NCT93 Edit Failure Study (EFS) was 5.5%.⁶ After follow-up, the non-response rate for Question 17 was reduced to 1.1% (Table 1.1). Of the ethno-cultural questions on the NCT93 questionnaire, Question 17 had one of the lowest non-response rates after follow-up.⁷

While differences of non-response rates between the regions were small, the patterns of variation changed slightly before and after follow-up. Before follow-up, the Atlantic region had the highest non-response (6.2%) and British Columbia had the lowest non-response (4%). After follow-up, the Prairies had the highest proportion of non-response (2.1%) and Quebec had the lowest proportion (0.4%).

The proportion of people reported as Aboriginal persons was 1.3% before follow-up. It increased to 1.8% after follow-up, a relative increase of 38%. In comparison, the proportion of people reported as non-Aboriginal was 93.2% before follow-up and increased to 97.1% after follow-up, a relative increase of 4.2%. Nonetheless, the proportional distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal was not affected by follow-up.

Responses to related questions, such as ethnic ancestry, membership of Indian Band/First Nation or Treaty/registered Indian, may provide information for non-responses to Question 17. However, cross-classifications of Question 17 with these related questions indicated that non-responses to Question 17 also tended to be non-responses to these other questions.

For example, more than half (61%) of the non-responses to Question 17 also did not provide any response to Question 16 (ethnic ancestry). About 63% and 67% of the non-responses to Question 17 were also non-responses to Question 19 (membership of Indian Band/First Nation) and Question 20 (Treaty/registered Indian), respectively.

⁵Information on non-responses/invalids was based on unweighted data.

⁶Non-response rates calculated in this report were based on derived variables, therefore, they may be slightly different from that reported in the NCT93 Report #10.

⁷Other ethno-cultural questions which had the lowest non-response rates were Question 18 on population group and Question 12 on place of birth (both had a non-response rate of 0.3%).

A small proportion of the non-responses to Question 17 provided an Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16 (3.2%). Another 10% (representing 27 unweighted counts) reported "Canadian" to ethnic ancestry (Q16).

Close to 2% of the non-responses to Question 17 reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation (Q19) and 35% were non-members.

Only 1% of the non-responses to Question 17 was Treaty/registered Indians (Q20) and 32% were not Treaty/registered Indians.

Only 2 persons (829 weighted count) reported both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal to Question 17. These records were assigned as invalids.

1.3.2 NCT93 estimate of Aboriginal persons

There were 397,000⁸ persons in the NCT93 who reported being Aboriginal persons (Q17), representing 1.4% of the total population, living off-reserve and outside the two Territories (see Table 1.2). This estimate has a coefficient of variation of 9.0%.

North American Indian (NAI) was the most common response among those who reported being Aboriginal persons. The NCT93 estimated 257,000 NAI responses (CV = 11.5%) and 127,000 Métis responses (CV = 16.3%). The NCT93 estimated 12,000 Inuit responses, however, this estimate was based on only 16 unweighted counts.⁹ The small sample size of the Inuit responses makes further interpretation of the estimate difficult.

The largest NAI response was from Ontario (107,000), and the Prairie region (88,000). The largest Métis response was from the Prairies (84,000). Estimates for Aboriginal responses at the other geographical locations are not releasable due to sample variability.

1.3.3 Comparisons of NCT93 estimates with other data sources

1.3.3.1 NCT93 vs 1991 APS

This section dealt with the comparisons of the NCT93 estimates with the 1991 APS. The objective was

⁸For the purpose of comparison with other data sources, the NCT93 estimates were adjusted for non-responses and invalids.

⁹Review of questionnaires indicated that ten out of the sixteen Inuit responses were, in fact, related to data capture errors. These 10 records should be captured as non-Aboriginal responses. Nonetheless, on the basis of consistency checks of responses to the three Aboriginal questions, the quality of data capture should be acceptable.

to examine the extent to which Question 17 provided estimates comparable to those from the APS.¹⁰

As shown in Table 1.3, Question 17 provided comparable estimates for Aboriginal responses/population with the APS Question A1 which measured identity.¹¹

The NCT93 estimated 397,000 Aboriginal peoples, with a 95% confidence interval between 326,000 and 468,000. In comparison, the APS estimated 407,000 Aboriginal peoples, well within the confidence interval of the NCT93 estimate.

As well, the NCT93 estimates for North American Indian and Métis responses were comparable to the APS. Both estimates from the APS fell within the respective 95% confidence intervals of the NCT93 estimates.

The differences between the NCT93 and the APS estimates for Aboriginal people seemed to be greater at the provincial level.¹² In Ontario, the NCT93 estimate for Aboriginal peoples was 41.1% higher than the APS (127,000 vs 90,000). The NCT93 estimate of Aboriginal peoples in the Prairies was 11.4% lower than the APS estimate (178,000 from the NCT93 compared with 201,000 from the APS).

In conclusion, on the basis of the NCT93 estimates at the national level and for Ontario and the Prairies, estimates for the Aboriginal population were comparable to those from the 1991 APS. As well, at the Canada level, the estimates for the North American Indian and Métis responses from the NCT93 were comparable to the APS. In other words, Question 17 on Aboriginal self-reporting, produced estimates similar to those from the APS which was based on the concept of Aboriginal identity.

1.3.3.2 Comparisons with estimates derived from ethnic ancestry questions

Results of Question 17 were compared with 1991 Census ethnic origin and NCT93 ethnic ancestry estimates. The objective was to examine the extent to which Question 17 based on self-reporting for Aboriginal persons different from counts based on ethnic ancestry (Q16).

It would be reasonable to expect different estimates from Question 17 and ethnic ancestry questions. The two types of questions measured different concepts. Question 17 was based on Aboriginal self-reporting,

¹⁰For the first time in 1991, a post-censal survey of Aboriginal persons in Canada was conducted. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey used information gathered from the responses to two 1991 Census questions (Question 15 on ethnic ancestry and Question 16 on registered Indian under the Indian Act of Canada) to select a sample of Aboriginal persons. Individuals chosen to participate in the APS were selected based on the criterion of whether or not the individual identified with his or her Aboriginal origin(s), and/or if the individual was registered under the Indian Act. For more information of the APS, refer to User's Guide -- 1991 Aboriginal Data.

¹¹At the Canada level, the age distribution of Aboriginal population from the NCT93 was also comparable with the APS.

¹²However, comparison of provincial figures between the two data sources should be restricted to where sample variance of the NCT93 estimates was acceptable.

whereas Question 16 in the NCT93 and Question 15 in 1991 were ethnic ancestry questions. Respondents may report Aboriginal ancestry but do not necessarily perceive themselves as Aboriginal persons.

As expected, the estimates derived from ethnic ancestry questions, both Question 16 from the NCT93 and Question 15 from the 1991 Census, were substantially greater than the NCT93 Question 17.¹³ (see Table 1.4)

There were 584,000 people (Q16) in the NCT93 and 772,000¹⁴ in 1991 who reported having Aboriginal ancestry. Sample variation could not explain the differences between the estimates from ethnic ancestry questions and the NCT93 estimate for Aboriginal self-reporting.

In most cases, the NCT93 estimates for North American Indian and Métis responses were also different from the ethnic ancestry questions. For example, the NCT93 Question 17 estimated 45.7% less North American Indians than the NCT93 Question 16. As for the comparison between NCT93 Question 17 and the 1991 Census, the NCT93 estimated 55.7% less North American Indians and 36.4% less Métis than the 1991 figures.

1.3.4 Consistency of response to Question 17¹⁵

The responses to Question 17 were compared with other NCT93 questions, such as, Question 16 (ethnic ancestry), Question 19 (membership of Indian Band/First Nation), Question 20 (Treaty/registered Indian) and Question 12 (place of birth).

1.3.4.1 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 16 (ethnic origin)

Question 17 was cross-classified with Question 16. The objective was to examine consistent responses between the two questions. Consistency refers to self-reporting as Aboriginal persons to Question 17 and reporting Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16.¹⁶

As shown in Table 1.5, the majority of respondents who reported as being Aboriginal persons to Question 17 also reported an Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16. For example, 76.4% of those who reported as North American Indians to Question 17 also reported an Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16. Slightly more than three-quarters (76.3%) of those who reported as Métis to Question 17 reported an Aboriginal

¹³Due to sample variability associated with NCT93 data, no comparison was made at the provincial level.

¹⁴The 1991 Census data used in this analysis excludes persons living in Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian reserves, institutions and on military bases.

¹⁵The proportions discussed in this section were calculated on the basis of unweighted data. Cross-classification of weighted data would be subjected to very large sampling variance.

¹⁶However, people may report Aboriginal ancestry but do not perceive themselves as Aboriginal persons. As well, people do not have Aboriginal ancestry but have acquired Aboriginal status by law through marriage, hence may report as Aboriginal persons.

ancestry to Question 16.

At the same time, there were respondents who reported being North American Indian or Métis to Question 17 but did not report any Aboriginal origin to Question 16: 23.5% and 23.7%, respectively for these two Aboriginal groups. In total, 145 cases (124,000 weighted counts) were of this type of response. Some of these responses could be legitimate in the sense that people who did not have an Aboriginal ancestry have acquired Aboriginal status by law through marriage. These people would report as Treaty/registered Indians and/or members of Indian Band/First Nation. These "inconsistent" responses, however, could represent response error to Question 17.

Further investigation of the 145 cases revealed that:

- (1) Only 1 case (1%) was an obvious misunderstanding of Question 17.
- (2) The majority of these cases (86 cases or 59%) were most likely legitimate responses to Question 17. These people also reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation and/or Treaty/registered Indians. They usually provided a "Canadian", "French" or "English" response to ethnic ancestry. In some cases, respondents reported an Aboriginal ancestry, but the Aboriginal responses to Question 16 were not captured due to the limitation of data capture specification.¹⁷
- (3) Thirty-two out of the 145 cases (22%) were data capture error to Question 17 or Question 16. Responses should have been captured as non-Aboriginal.
- (4) There were 21 cases (14%) where the validity of responses to Question 17 could not be determined.
- (5) The remaining 5 cases (3%) should have been captured as "refusal" based on the comments written on the questionnaire.¹⁸

In conclusion, responses to Question 17 and Question 16 were consistent. Further investigation of those responses which first appeared to be inconsistent indicated that the majority were in fact legitimate responses to both Question 17 and Question 16.

1.3.4.2 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 19 (Membership of Indian Band/First Nation)

While not every Aboriginal person is a member of Indian Band/First Nation, North American Indians are the most likely of the three Aboriginal groups to be members. Therefore, it was expected that the majority of Indian Band/First Nation members should also provide a North American Indian response to Question 17.

¹⁷In the NCT93, only three responses were captured for Question 16 (ethnic ancestry). In the event that the Aboriginal origin was the fourth response, it was not captured.

¹⁸Respondents wrote on the questionnaire that the information provided was incorrect.

As expected, among those who reported a valid membership of Indian Band/First Nation,¹⁹ 81% reported as North American Indians to Question 17 (see Table 1.6).

1.3.4.3 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 20 (Treaty/Registered Indian)

Again, while not every Aboriginal person is a Treaty/registered Indian, North American Indians are the most likely of the three Aboriginal groups to be Treaty/registered Indians. As expected, majority of the Treaty/registered Indians (80.1%) reported as North American Indians to Question 17 (see Table 1.7).

1.3.4.4 Consistency between Question 17 and Question 12 (Place of Birth)

It is reasonable to expect that Aboriginal people should be born in North America. As shown in Table 1.8, there was high degree of consistency between responses to Question 17 and Question 12. Close to 97% of those who gave North American Indian responses were born in Canada. Almost all who provided Métis responses (99%) were Canadian-born.

1.3.5 Skip pattern associated with Question 17

Respondents who reported as Aboriginal persons to Question 17 were asked to skip Question 18 (on population group). The extent to which Aboriginal persons followed the skip pattern was examined.

Only 45% of Aboriginal persons followed the skip pattern in Question 17.²⁰ Most of the Aboriginal persons who answered Question 18 reported "white" (29%). Another 15.7% of Aboriginal persons who responded to Question 18 reported single Aboriginal response to Question 18. About 3% reported a combination of visible minority and Aboriginal responses.

The skip instruction in Question 17 was not well followed by Aboriginal peoples. Over half of them did not follow the skip instructions. In any case, the "skip" would not have any determinant impact on the collection of Aboriginal data.

1.3.6 Respondents' comments on Question 17

On the basis of the respondents' comments, there was no major negative comment to Question 17. Only a few responses indicated objection or difficulty of the question. There was very few indications that the Guide were used for Question 17 and no complaint against the helpfulness of the Guide.²¹

¹⁹These were people who provided the names of the specific Indian Bands/First Nations of which they were members.

²⁰The proportions discussed in this section were calculated on the basis on unweighted data. Refer to footnote #15.

²¹Refer to report #25.

1.4 Summary of analysis for Question 17

It is important to emphasise that the analysis was conducted on the basis of the Labour Force Survey sample which excludes persons living in Yukon, Northwest Territories, on Indian reserves, in institutions and military camps. The exclusion of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Indian reserves had major impact on the Aboriginal portion of the NCT93 sample. The Aboriginal sample was so small, especially at the provincial level, that many of the estimates had high coefficients of variation when weights were applied. Hence, comparison of NCT93 estimates with other data sources should be restricted to the Canada level. Any comparison at the provincial level should be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, the Labour Force Survey sample was appropriate for the NCT93 in the sense that it is usually persons living off-reserves and outside the two Territories who may have problems with the Aboriginal questions.

Based on the analysis of Question 17, the conclusions are as follows:

- At the Canada level, Question 17 produced estimates similar to the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey which were based on identity concept.
- Question 17, however, produced different estimates from ethnic ancestry questions, such as Question 16 in the NCT93 and Question 15 in 1991. The differences were likely due to the different concepts measured by Question 17 (self-reporting) and ethnic ancestry questions.
- Responses to Question 17 were consistent to the other related questions, such as ethnic ancestry (Q16), membership of Indian Band/First Nation (Q19), Treaty/registered Indian (Q20) and place of birth (Q12).
- Over half of the Aboriginal persons did not follow the skip instruction in Question 17. For those Aboriginal people who responded to the population group question (Q18), most reported as white. However, the "skip" does not have any determinant impact on the collection of Aboriginal data.
- On the basis of comments provided by respondents, there were no major objections to Question 17. Question 17 seemed to be well-received by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal respondents.

Chapter Two

Membership of Indian Band/First Nation

Q19 Is this person a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?

2.1 Introduction

Question 19 on membership of Indian Band/First Nation has been considered as an important question by various Aboriginal communities. Aboriginal persons feel the need to report their membership in specific Indian Band/First Nation. Therefore, in order to gain the cooperation of Aboriginal persons in the 1996 Census, Question 19 would be essential.

In the 1991 Census, information of Indian Band/First Nation membership and registration status was collected by Question 16. The NCT93 modified the layout of the question on membership of Indian Band/First Nation and registered Indian by separating the question into two: Question 19 collected information of Indian Band/First Nation; Question 20 collected data on registration status.

The objective of Question 19 was to gain the cooperation of the Aboriginal community and to estimate the number of people who were members of Indian Bands/First Nations. Socio-economic profiles of specific Indian Bands/First Nations would be possible from the information collected by Question 19.

2.2 Scope of analysis for Q19

The following issues for Question 19 were addressed in the NCT93 Labour Force Sample:

1. Were there significant non-response/invalids for Question 19?
2. What were the NCT93 estimates for Indian Band/First Nation memberships?
3. How did the NCT93 estimates for Question 19 compare with the 1991 Census?
4. How consistent were responses to Question 19 with other related questions, such as Aboriginal self-reporting (Q17), Treaty/registered Indian (Q20), etc?
5. On the basis of report #25, "Evaluation of Respondent's Comments on NCT Questionnaire", were there major negative comments to Question 19?

2.3 Analysis of Question 19

2.3.1 Non-response/Invalids²²

²²Question 19 had two components: mark-boxes for "yes" or "no" to membership and a write-in for specific Indian Band/First Nation. Non-response for Question 19 refers to those who did not provide any response to both components. Non-response rates were calculated on the basis of unweighted data.

Non-response for Question 19 was 5.9% before follow-up (EFS) and 1.1% after follow-up (see Table 1.1).

While differences of non-response rates between the regions were small, the patterns of variation changed slightly before and after follow-up. Before follow-up, Quebec had the highest non-response rate (6.6%) and British Columbia had the lowest (4.6%). After follow-up, the Prairies had the highest proportion of non-response (2.1%) and the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia had a non-response rate of less than 1% each.

Cross-classifications with other related questions such as ethnic ancestry and Treaty/registered Indian, indicated that non-responses to Question 19 also tended to be non-responses to the other questions. For example, most of the non-responses/invalids to Question 19 were also non-responses/invalids to the question on Treaty/registered Indian (88.9%). Over one-half (61%) of non-responses/invalids were also non-responses/invalids to ethnic ancestry (Q16).

About 4% of the non-responses/invalids to Question 19 reported being Treaty/registered Indians. Those who did not report to Question 19 but provided a response to ethnic ancestry "Canadian" was the most common response (6.6%).

Question 19 had two mark-boxes and a write-in. Respondents were asked if they were members of Indian Band/First Nation (the mark-box component). Those who checked "yes" for membership were asked to specify the Indian Band/First Nation of which they were members in the write-in space.

Some respondents did not report any write-in for Indian Band/First Nation despite checking "yes" to membership. On the other hand, some reported Indian Band/First Nation but did not check the membership mark-box. These types of responses were considered as partial response. Before follow-up, partial response for Question 19 was 0.4% and after follow-up, it was 0.7%.²³

2.3.2 NCT93 estimates for Membership of Indian Band/First Nation

There were 151,000 persons in the NCT93 who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation, representing 0.6% of the total population, living off-reserve and outside the two Territories (see Table 2.1). This estimate had a coefficient of variation of 16.6%.

The Prairies had the largest proportion of people who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation (44.5% of those reported valid membership), followed by Ontario (40.9%). Sample sizes of the other regions were too small to provide any reliable estimate.

2.3.3 Comparison of NCT93 and 1991 Census data

As shown in Table 2.2, the 1991 Census estimated 165,000 people who were members of Indian Band/First Nation. This estimate was comparable with the NCT93 estimate which had a 95% confidence

²³Some of the non-responses to Question 19 became partial responses through follow-up. Hence, partial response rate was higher after follow-up than before follow-up.

interval of 101,000 to 201,000.²⁴

2.3.4 Consistency of responses to Q19 and other related questions²⁵

This section examined consistency of responses to Question 19 with other related questions such as, Treaty/registered Indian (Q20), ethnic ancestry (Q16) and place of birth (Q12).²⁶

2.3.4.1 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q20

Consistency refers to response as member of Indian Band/First Nation and response as Treaty/registered Indian. As shown in Table 2.3, the majority of persons who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation also reported they were Treaty/registered Indian (91.8%). Conversely, almost all persons who were not members of Indian Band/First Nation were also not Treaty/registered Indians (99.8%).

2.3.4.2 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q16

Those who reported as members of Indian Band/First Nation should, to a large extent, have reported Aboriginal ancestry. As expected, the majority of those who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation (84.5%) also provided an Aboriginal ancestry (see Table 2.4).

2.3.4.3 Consistency of responses to Q19 and Q12

Almost all persons who were members of Indian Band/First Nation were born in Canada (98.9%).

2.3.5 Impact of rule-of-six follow-up principle

During the NCT93, a rule-of-six follow-up procedure was used. Only those questionnaires that had six or more edit failures were followed-up. This follow-up principle impacted on the partial response to Question 19.

There were 30 records, representing 16,000 weighted counts, that checked off the membership mark-box but did not provide any name for Indian Band/First Nation. It could be the case that these 30 records were not followed-up under the rule-of-six principle or these records might have been followed-up but nonetheless respondents did not provide the Indian Band/First Nation of which they were members. It is important to note that for data processing, no other information on the questionnaire could be used to

²⁴Due to sample variability associated with the NCT93 estimates for memberships in specific Indian Bands/First Nations, no comparison was made with the 1991 corresponding figures.

²⁵The proportions discussed in this section were calculated on the basis of unweighted data. Refer to footnote #15.

²⁶Refer to section 1.3.4.2, chapter one, for comparison of responses to Questions 17 and 19.

impute Indian Band/First Nation.

2.3.6 Respondents' comments on Question 19

There was no major negative comment given to Question 19. There were only a few responses indicating objection or difficulty with the question. There were very few indications that the Guide were used for Question 19 and no complaint against the helpfulness of the Guide.²⁷

2.4 Conclusions

Based on the analysis of Question 19, the conclusions are as follows:

- Question 19 produced results similar to the 1991 Census.
- Responses to Question 19 seemed to be coherent with other related questions.
- Rule-of-six follow-up principle impacted on Question 19. Information on Indian Band/First Nation is not obtainable elsewhere on the questionnaire. Therefore, it is important to note that in the absence of follow-up, non-response and partial response (those who checked "yes" to membership but did not provide specific Indian Band/First Nation) could not be imputed on the basis of other information on the questionnaire.
- Question 19 was well-received by respondents.

²⁷Refer to report #25.

Chapter Three

Treaty/Registered Indian

Q20 Is this person a treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada?

3.1 Introduction

During the NCT93 consultation with the Aboriginal peoples, it was indicated that the term "registered Indian" might not be familiar to Aboriginal people living in Western Canada. "Treaty Indian" was an equivalent term to registration for Aboriginal people from that part of the country. Consequently, the term "Treaty Indian" was introduced to Question 20 on the NCT93 questionnaire.

The objective of Question 20 was to identify the Treaty/registered Indians. Socio-economic profile of this population could also be created.

3.2 Scope of analysis for Q20

The following issues for Question 20 were addressed in the NCT93 Labour Force Sample:

1. Were there significant non-response/invalids for Question 20?
2. What were the NCT93 estimates for Treaty/Registered Indians?
3. How did the NCT93 estimates for Question 20 compare with the 1991 Census?
4. How consistent were responses to Question 20 with the related questions, such as Question 17 (Aboriginal persons) and Indian Band/First Nation (Q19), etc?
5. On the basis of report #25, "Evaluation of Respondent's Comments on NCT Questionnaire", were there major negative comments to Question 20?

3.3 Analysis of Q20

3.3.1 Non-Responses/Invalids

Non-response for Question 20 was 6.8% before follow-up (EFS) and 1.3% after follow-up (see Table 1.1).

The level of non-responses to Question 20 varied across the country. Before follow-up, Quebec had the highest non-response rate (8.5). After follow-up, the Prairies had the highest non-response rate (2.1%).

Cross-classifications of Question 20 with other related questions, such as Aboriginal self-reporting, ethnic ancestry or membership of Indian Band/First Nation indicated that non-responses to Question 20 also tended to be non-responses to the other questions. For example, over half of the non-responses to Question 20 (58%) was also non-responses to Question 17 and two-thirds of the non-responses to Question

20 (79%) were also non-responses to Question 19.

3.3.2 NCT93 estimates for Treaty/Registered Indian

There were 176,000 persons in the NCT93 who reported being Treaty/registered Indians under the Indian Act, representing 0.6% of the total population, living off-reserve and outside the two Territories (see Table 3.1). This estimate had a coefficient of variation of 14.4%.

The largest proportion of Treaty/registered Indians was from the Prairies (45%), followed by Ontario (31.8%). Sample sizes of the other regions were too small to provide any reliable estimate.

3.3.3 Comparison of NCT93 and 1991 Census data

As shown in Table 3.2, the 1991 Census counted 188,000 people who reported being Treaty/registered Indians. This estimate was comparable with the NCT93 estimate which had a 95% confidence interval of 125,000 to 227,000.

Comparable estimates were also evident for the Prairies: 80,000 compared with 85,000 people reported to be Treaty/registered Indians, respectively for NCT93 and 1991 Census. The sample size of the NCT93 estimate for the other regions were too small to make any reliable comparison with the 1991 data.

3.3.4 Consistency of responses to Q20 and related questions

This section examined consistency of responses to Question 20 and Question 16 and Question 12.²⁸

3.3.4.1 Consistency between Q20 and Q16

As expected, most of the Treaty/registered Indians provided an Aboriginal ancestry to Q16 and as shown in Table 3.3, the majority of the Treaty/registered Indians (81.9%) reported Aboriginal ancestry to Q16.

3.3.4.2 Consistency between Q20 and Q12

As expected, almost all Treaty/registered Indians (96%) were born in Canada.

3.3.5 Respondents' comments on Question 20

There were no major negative comments given to Question 20.

²⁸Refer to previous chapters for information of consistent checks for Question 20, Question 17 and Question 19.

3.4 Summary of analysis for Question 20

Based on the analysis of Question 20, the conclusions are as follows:

- Question 20 produced an estimate similar to the 1991 Census. The introduction of the term "Treaty Indian" did not seem to affect the estimate.
- Responses to Question 20 were coherent.
- Question 20 was well-received by the respondents.

Chapter Four

Special Population Samples

4.1 Introduction

The Labour Force sample of the NCT93 provided a representative sample of the Canadian population. However, the labour force sample did not have sufficient number of respondents belonging to special populations (such as Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve, recent immigrants and members of visible minorities) to adequately assess how these special populations respond to the NCT93 questionnaire. Therefore, 12 additional special population samples were selected as part of the NCT93.²⁹

In this analysis, the special population samples were broadly classified into three sub-groups, namely, members of the visible minorities³⁰, the Métis and the other Aboriginal communities.³¹

The special population samples have a total of 7,966 records, of which, 4,951 were from the visible minority portion, 1,255 and 1,760 were the Métis and the other Aboriginal special populations, respectively. It is important to note that the special population samples included higher proportions of the target populations. The samples did not comprise one hundred percent of the target populations.

This chapter reports the response patterns of the special population samples to Question 17, Question 19 and Question 20.

4.2 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 17

The non-response rates of the three special population groups to Question 17 were: 1.8% for visible minority special population samples, 1.2% and 1.8% for the Métis and the other Aboriginal special population samples.

It was expected that the majority of visible minority special population samples should report as non-Aboriginal to Question 17. A higher proportions of the Métis and the other Aboriginal special population samples were expected to report as Aboriginal to Question 17.

The majority of the respondents from the visible minority portion of the special population samples (98%) reported being non-Aboriginal persons to Question 17.

²⁹The special population samples only included reasonably high proportions of the target populations. In other words, not all respondents in the samples were members of the respective populations. Refer to report #1 for details of the special population samples.

³⁰The visible minority special population samples included higher proportions of: Blacks in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, Asians in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and Latins in Montreal.

³¹The Métis special population samples were in Winnipeg and Saskatoon. The other Aboriginal special population samples were in Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Less than 1% in the samples, representing 24 records, reported either a single Aboriginal response or Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal responses to Question 17.

Qualitative analysis of the 24 records was conducted. The conclusions were the followings:

- Majority of the responses (20 records) to Question 17 should be valid. These respondents also reported as members of Indian Band/First Nation, Treaty/registered Indians and/or Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16. They were probably Aboriginal people residing in the "visible minority" special population sample areas.
- Three records should have been captured as non-Aboriginal to Question 17. Both the North American Indian and non-Aboriginal boxes were checked off by respondents. But the original responses to North American Indian were crossed out. Nonetheless, such responses were captured.
- Only 1 record seemed to have an invalid response to Question 17. This record appeared to be a Mexican Indian person.

In the Métis special population samples, 43% reported as Métis to Question 17.³² As for the other Aboriginal special population samples, 17% reported as Aboriginal persons to Question 17.³³ In both the Métis and the other Aboriginal portions of the special population sample groups, the majority of those who did not report as Aboriginal to Question 17 also did not report any Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16.

Qualitative analysis was conducted for those who did not provide an Aboriginal response to Question 17 but reported an Aboriginal ancestry to Question 16.³⁴ Majority of these records were children of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal parents. It seemed that the Aboriginal aspect of ethnic ancestry was passed on to the children. But children of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal couples were not reported as Aboriginal persons.

In conclusion, Question 17 seemed to be well understood by all three special population sample groups.

4.3 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 19

Overall, the special population samples provided expected responses to Question 19 and there was no reason to suspect the integrity of Question 19.

Of the 331 persons who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation, about 42% were from the

³²As well, 12% of the Métis special population samples reported as North American Indians to Question 17.

³³In comparison, 1.4% of the Labour Force Survey sample reported as Aboriginal to Question 17.

³⁴There were a total of 54 records from the Métis and the other Aboriginal portions of special population samples that did not provide an Aboriginal response to Q17 but reported an Aboriginal ancestry to Q16.

Métis portion of the special population samples, another 56% were from the other Aboriginal portion. In other words, almost all persons (98%) who reported being members of Indian Band/First Nation was from either the Métis or the other Aboriginal portions of the special population samples.

4.4 Response patterns of special population samples to Question 20

Overall, the special population samples provided consistent responses to Question 20 and there was little reason to suspect the integrity of Question 20.

Of the 376 Treaty/registered Indians, about 44% were from the Métis portion of the special population samples, another 53% were from the other Aboriginal portion of the special population samples.

4.5 Conclusions

Analysis of the response patterns of the special population samples to the three Aboriginal questions (Q17, Q19 and Q20) indicated that the questions seemed to be well understood by the special samples.

Chapter Five

Suitability of the National Census Test questions 17 and 20 for the purpose of selecting a sample for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey

5.1 Background

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) of 1991 selected a sample of those who reported Aboriginal origins on their 1991 census long form or being registered Indian according to the Indian Act. When we administered the APS questionnaire to individuals selected, a certain proportion of those identified with their Aboriginal origins or reported being registered Indian and became part of the APS population. The purpose of this section is to determine whether we could use question 17 and 20 of the 1993 National Census Test (NCT93) to select a sample for the APS instead of the ethnic origin Q15 and the registration question Q16 of the 1991 census. This scenario would be particularly efficient if questions Q17 and Q20 of the NCT93 provide similar results to the identity question A1 and the registration status questions A1a and A3 of the 1991 APS questionnaire.

This implies for APS that, in future censuses, we would take a sample of those who report being Aboriginal in Q17 or being registered/treaty Indian in Q20. The survey would still need a screening section at the beginning of the questionnaire to confirm whether individuals selected from the census are really part of the APS population. A similar set of questions as APS 1991 could be used for this purpose. That is, we could ask individuals selected in the sample whether they identify with an Aboriginal group first. If they do not identify, we could ask them if they are registered or treaty Indian. We would expect to lose a certain number of individuals at this point, that is individuals who do not identify and who are not registered Indian despite the information provided in the census (the "false positives"). This loss is expected to be minimal given the fact that the NCT93 Q17 provided very similar results from the APS identity question.

This new approach would save a considerable amount of time and money, since we would not have to submit the screening portion of the APS questionnaire to all the individuals who do not identify with their Aboriginal origin(s) as in 1991. It would also simplify the operations substantially since we would not have to look any more at all the boxes and the write-ins of the census 1991 question Q15 on ethnic origin to select our sample.

One should note that we may end up with a slightly different population using this approach, since it is possible that some people would not report any Aboriginal origin in Q16 nor being registered in Q20 but would still report being Aboriginal in Q17. This is a potentially new Aboriginal population not covered by APS in 1991 that we will call the "false negatives" and that will be described later on. Also, there could be individuals not reporting being Aboriginal in Q17, nor being registered in Q20, who could possibly identify to an Aboriginal group in the APS questionnaire. This is a population that would not be covered under this new approach.

In order to verify whether this approach would give comparable results to APS, we compared univariate and bivariate distributions involving NCT questions 16 (origin), 17 (similar to the identity question of APS) and 20 (registration) with the census 91 question 15 on ethnic origin, question 16 on registration and the APS question A1 on identity. In order to provide meaningful comparisons, all NCT counts were adjusted for partial non-response and invalid responses by re-weighting the valid respondents. In order to

do this, we created a new set of weights for each of the three NCT questions and each of the three NCT pairs of questions (Q16 vs Q17, Q16 vs Q20 and Q17 vs Q20). Separate adjustment factors were calculated for each region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Pacific).

For each of the three bivariate distributions, non-response adjustments were made such that the sum over all levels of one of the variables adds up to the univariate distribution of the other variable using a raking ratio procedure. For instance when we cross-classify Q16 (rows) with Q17 (columns), the sum of the cell counts over each row will give Q16 adjusted distribution for non-response, and the sum of the cell counts over each column will give Q17 adjusted distribution for non-response.

Comparison of the univariate distributions was done in section 1.3.3. Section 5.2 compares the bivariate distributions. In section 5.3, we will describe the characteristics of the "false negatives". Finally in section 5.4, we will present a brief conclusion to this study including some recommendations. Any census 91 distribution presented here corresponds only to the census population covered by APS. Therefore, counts might be slightly different from census counts presented in previous chapters. Both census and APS distributions exclude the Aboriginal population living on-reserve as well as the Aboriginal population of Yukon and North West Territories in order to obtain the same coverage as the NCT of 1993.

5.2 Comparison of NCT and APS bivariate distributions

5.2.1 Origin vs identity

For this table, we separated the individuals with Aboriginal origins in question 16 in two groups: those with only Aboriginal origin(s) (the "unique origin(s)") and those with Aboriginal origin(s) and non Aboriginal origin(s) (the "mixed origins"). This is because we know that individuals with "unique origin(s)" tend to identify to an aboriginal group in a much larger proportion than individuals with "mixed origins". This distinction between these two groups was in fact a stratification factor used to select the APS sample. For Canada, as a whole the distribution is the following:

NCT 93 distribution of questions Q16 vs Q17

	NCT Q17 ("identity")				
	Aboriginal		Non Aboriginal		Total
NCT Q16 (origin)	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	
Aboriginal only	100,000	70.1%	43,000	29.9%	143,000
Aboriginal & non Aboriginal	182,000	41.3%	259,000	58.7%	441,000
Non Aboriginal	115,000	0.4%	26,595,000	99.6%	26,710,000
Total of all origins	397,000	1.5%	26,897,000	98.5%	27,294,000

**APS 91 distribution of census origin Q15 vs APS identity A1 for Canada
excluding reserves, Yukon and NWT**

	APS A1 (identity)				
	Aboriginal		Non Aboriginal		Total
Census Q15 (origin)	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	
Aboriginal only	218,000	82.9%	45,000	17.1%	263,000
Aboriginal & non Aboriginal	189,000	37.7%	312,000	62.3%	501,000
Total Aboriginal origins	407,000	53.2%	357,000	46.8%	764,000

Even though the total population reporting being Aboriginal in the NCT, 397,000, is relatively close to the APS population of 407,000 (2.5% difference), the number of people reporting being Aboriginal and having an Aboriginal origin of 282,000 is quite far from the APS population of 407,000. There is about 115,000 new cases of people without Aboriginal origin reporting being Aboriginal (the false negative group), representing almost 30% of the population reporting being Aboriginal. Although this could be surprising at first sight, we will see in section 5.3 that the real number of Aboriginals in Q17 without Aboriginal origin is in fact fairly small.

It seems that the difference between 407,000 and 282,000 comes mainly from the "unique origin(s)" group (100,000 vs 218,000 and for the mixed origins the numbers are very close, 182,000 vs 189,000). There are several interrelated factors causing those differences.

First, it seems that the new open format of the ethnic origin question Q16 reduces considerably the reporting of any origin, Aboriginal or not. Hence, we have fewer Aboriginals with "unique origin(s)" (143,000 vs 263,000) and fewer Aboriginals with "mixed origins" (441,000 vs 501,000).

We notice also, that in the NCT there is a ratio of more than 3 "mixed origins" to 1 "unique origin(s)" when the corresponding ratio for the census is less than 2 to 1. This could be due to a second factor, which is the fact that many people reported "Canadian" as one of their origins. This is given as an example in NCT Q16 and this was not a category in the 91 census Q15. In fact, in the introduction of the census 91 Q15, the possibility of reporting Canadian is almost excluded. Many people with a NAI origin for instance, also reported an origin of Canadian in the NCT when the same persons might have reported NAI only in the 91 census. On the other hand, there are possibly a few people with "unique origin(s)" who would have coded a non-aboriginal origin had they had a set of boxes to code as in the 1991 census (effect in the other direction coming from the first factor). This effect, however, seems to have a smaller impact than the former one. The result is that the ratio of "mixed" to the "unique origin(s)" is different in the NCT than in the census.

There is also a third factor reducing the reporting of Aboriginal origins. For cost considerations in the NCT93 (would not be the case in a real census), only the first 3 origin(s) were captured in Q16. Also, if more than one origin were reported in the first space and if the two other spaces were completed, only the first origin of the first space and the 2 origins in the other spaces would have been captured. For

instance, someone reporting "Canadian Métis" on the first space and French and British in the next two spaces would have been captured as Canadian, French and British.

Now, if we look at those classified in the "unique origin(s)" for the NCT, the percentage of those who reported being Aboriginal (70.1%) is somewhat less than the percentage of the "unique origin(s)" in the 1991 census who identified to an Aboriginal group in APS (82.9%). This could be explained by the first factor. Many "unique origin(s)" in the NCT might have also coded a non Aboriginal origin in the 1991 census. Hence the apparently "unique origin(s)" might be contaminated with some "mixed origins", a group that is less likely to identify to an Aboriginal group. This, of course, reduces the proportion of the "unique origin(s)" in the NCT who report being Aboriginal.

Looking now at the "mixed origins", we notice that the percentage of those reporting being Aboriginal in the NCT (41.3%) is larger than the corresponding percentage in the census (37.7%). This could be explained by the second factor (the reporting of "Canadian" as an origin). This means that many "mixed origins" are contaminated by some "unique origin(s)" who are more likely to identify, which increases the percentage obtained in the NCT.

Therefore, there are three factors causing differences between the two sources of data. First, people tend to report fewer origins with the open-ended format of the NCT93 Q16. This is causing fewer Aboriginal origins and fewer "Aboriginal & non Aboriginal" origins. Second, individuals seem to be classified differently with respect to Aboriginal vs "Aboriginal and non Aboriginal" origins in the NCT as compared to the 1991 census. Third, for cost considerations, the NCT captured a maximum of three origins only.

It is interesting to note that the percentage reporting being Aboriginal to Q17 with "unique origin(s)" in the NCT is again the lowest in Quebec with 35% as compared to 48% for APS. The trends for the other regions for the NCT are similar to those of APS if we exclude the Atlantic region (sample size is 19 for the group of the Aboriginal origin(s) only).

5.2.2 Identity vs registration status

The number of people reporting being registered is only 5% less in the NCT as compared to the 1991 census (176,000 in the NCT, 185,000 in the census). The difference is however larger if we compare to the APS registration questions A1a and A3 (over 195,000). In the NCT we obtain in Canada 142,000 NAI that are registered (55.5% of the NAI population), 17,000 Métis (13.5% of the Métis population, sample size: n=29 only), and 16,000 (n=21 only) with no Aboriginal origins. These numbers compare to 162,000 NAI (59.4% of the NAI population), 11,000 Métis (9.2%) and 10,000 non Aboriginals in APS. The Inuit and multiple Aboriginal groups are too small to provide any comparison. Really, the only group allowing a meaningful comparison is the NAI category where we obtain about 13% less in the NCT as compared to the census.

According to the NCT, what we called in APS the "derived Aboriginal population", that is people reporting being Aboriginal &/or being registered Indian, is estimated to 412,000. The corresponding figure for APS is 419,000, that is a relative difference of less than 2% which is of course not significant. Note that this figure for APS is based on the identity question A1 as well as the registration status questions A1a and A3, not the census registration status Q16.

One should note that there is a slight difference in the wording of the registration status. For the NCT, we added "treaty Indian" in addition to "registered Indian" which in fact could possibly inflate the NCT

figure, particularly in the Prairie region (80,000 for the NCT as compared to 83,000 for the census). Hence, the observed difference between the two sources of data could have been even greater had we not mentioned "treaty Indian" in the NCT93 Q20 (the 80,000 for instance, could have been less).

5.2.3 Origin vs registration status

In the NCT, the number of registered Indians is 54,000 for those with NAI origin(s) only (55%), 75,000 for the "mixed origins" (17%) and 33,000 for those with no reporting of Aboriginal origins. The sample sizes for the other groups of Aboriginal origins are too small to provide any meaningful comparison. The corresponding numbers for the census are 117,000 NAI (67%), 43,000 "mixed origins" (8.6%) and 12,000 for those with no Aboriginal origin. Hence, substantial difference exists in all the groups.

As expected, the "registered only group" in the NCT, 33,000 is larger than the census figure of 12,000 since we suspect an important under-reporting of Aboriginal origins in NCT Q16. The difference in the number of NAI is somewhat expected too due to the difference between the number of people with NAI origin only in the NCT as compared to the census (99,000 vs 173,000). For the "mixed origins" group, we observed 74% more registered Indians in the NCT. This seems to indicate that many "mixed origins" in the NCT would have been in fact "unique origin(s)" in the census, as we explained in section 5.2.2.

5.3 Characteristics of the false negative group

As mentioned earlier, there is a group of 115,000 people in the NCT reporting being Aboriginal without any mention of Aboriginal origin. This group potentially represents a new group of Aboriginal people not covered by APS since APS only looks at those individuals who identify with their Aboriginal origin &/or are registered Indians. A person without Aboriginal origin and without a registered Indian status, married to an Aboriginal may identify himself/herself with an Aboriginal group. The APS population does not cover this type of individuals.

Among those 115,000 individuals (from 126 records), 26% of them have British origin only, 15%, French origin only and 24%, Canadian origin only. About 20% of them are registered Indians. About 72% of them reported being NAI, 20%, Métis and 8%, Inuit.

All those records were examined carefully and also all Aboriginal responses to Q17 with a non-response to Q16 (19 other records). These 145 records account for 123,000 persons in the population and are described in section 1.3.4.1.

Using the weights, around 38,000 persons had a coding problem at either Q16 or Q17. In fact, about 15,000 of them had such a problem at Q16 (for instance, Canadian Métis on one line, with other origins on the two other lines, was coded as Canadian for the first line) and 23,000 at Q17 (most of the Inuits fell in that category). In addition 5 records accounting for 19,000 in the population should have been coded to "refusal" at Q17 and 1 record was an obvious misunderstanding of Q17 by the respondent contributing for 500 in the population. This would reduce the Aboriginal population by 43,000 which would now produce a much larger difference between the APS figure and the NCT figure. However, those coding/data capture errors were found because we happened to examine those 145 records. It is quite possible that some other records who were captured as non Aboriginal in Q17 should really have been coded to Aboriginal, which would perhaps counterbalance for this loss of 43,000. Overall, coding/data capture errors represent 58,000 persons, that is 47% of the false negatives.

There were another 52,000 persons for which the answer at Q17 appeared to be legitimate, that is another 42% of the false negatives. These were in some cases registered/treaty Indians or members of a Band. In other cases, these were respondents indicating for instance, "french" or "Canadian" at Q16 and "Métis" at Q17. In the 1991 census, with a box already provided for this purpose, these individuals could have reported a Métis origin.

There remain 21 records contributing for 19,000 persons, 15% of the false negatives, for which the inconsistency persists after examination of their questionnaires. Among those individuals, there is potentially a group who did not report an Aboriginal origin to Q16 due to the open format of the question and possibly another group who could legitimately be persons with neither Aboriginal origin nor being registered/treaty Indians but who still report being Aboriginal to Q17. This is a population clearly not covered by APS. This phenomenon could be even more important in Métis or Inuit communities not covered by the NCT. It seems quite possible, for instance, that someone with no Inuit origin, married to an Inuit person, living like the Inuits, considers himself/herself like an Inuit person. This potentially "new" Aboriginal population with respect to APS is assumed to be in any event relatively small.

5.4 Conclusion and recommendations

Results described here seem to indicate that question Q17 combined with question Q20 of the 1993 NCT test could replace the selection process used by APS in 1991. The derived Aboriginal population of the NCT (being Aboriginal and/or being registered) is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 412,000 for the NCT as compared to 419,000 for APS, which is a fairly small non significant difference. That is, we could draw our sample directly from positive Aboriginal responses to Q17 or a positive response to Q20. Even though the overall estimate of the Aboriginal population in the NCT is reasonably close to APS, we are aware that the population covered may differ slightly due to the inclusion of people reporting being Aboriginal without Aboriginal origin and without a registered Indian status. The size of this new group is assumed to be relatively small.

Also, we are aware of the difficulty of comparing both methods due to not only the large sampling variability in the numbers presented for the NCT but also because of a fairly substantial amount of non-sampling error involved in the coding and the data capture process of the NCT. This makes provincial figures, or any sub-national figures, very difficult or even impossible to compare. Even though the observed differences are often very large, they are often not significant due to the very large variance associated to the NCT estimates and due to the magnitude of the non sampling error.

The origin question in the NCT, Q16, is problematic in the sense that it is not at all comparable to the origin question Q15 in the 1991 census. This is due not only to the open format of the NCT Q16 which leads to under-reporting of Aboriginal origins (and also non Aboriginal origins) as compared to the 1991 census but also because the origin "Canadian" was used as an example when this category was implicitly excluded in the labelling of the census 91 Q16. Therefore, any comparison between the NCT and APS or the census 91 involving NCT question Q16 is in fact virtually impossible to make.

The fact that the NCT excludes the Indian reserves should not represent a problem, since the vast majority of individuals on reserve identify with their Aboriginal origin(s) (more than 99% according to APS). Therefore they will most likely report being Aboriginal in Q17. The same thing applies to people with Aboriginal origin(s) in Yukon and NWT. In any case, there will be a test for the 2D questionnaire which will cover the reserves and the Territories.

The approach of using the NCT Q17 as opposed to the former ethnic origin question Q15 of the 1991 census to select the APS sample has several implications.

First, the sample design will be completely different. Since, the sample selection will not be based on census origin, there will not be separate strata of "unique" and "mixed" origins. We could however have separate strata for those who report being NAI, Metis and Inuits.

Second, the idea of selecting a sample of those with Aboriginal origins in the census and then screen in those who identify to an Aboriginal group in the APS questionnaire is good because we think that the latter group is a subset of the former. By proceeding this way we tend to avoid a possible under-coverage of the APS Aboriginal population (those who identify). In fact, as we mentioned earlier, it is also possible that some people do not have any Aboriginal origin and are not registered but who would still identify to an Aboriginal group (the false negatives). However, the size of this group is assumed to be fairly small. If we were selecting our sample directly from those with a "yes" to Q17 or a "yes" to Q20 in the NCT, we may risk a certain under-coverage of the APS population. We may have someone not reporting being Aboriginal in Q17 nor being registered in Q20 but reporting an Aboriginal identity in APS.

In order to estimate the extent of this under-coverage, in a future census, we could take a relatively small sample of those who did not report being Aboriginal in Q17 nor being registered in Q20 and interview them in APS. This additional sample would not contribute to the estimations of the APS population, however. Theoretically, we could make a separate stratum with those who answered no in Q17 and who are not registered in Q20. However, it would be much too expensive to fully cover this population with a large sample in all provinces and domains included in APS. In any event, we expect that the proportion of people who would change from a "no" to the census to a "yes" to APS to be fairly small. The smaller is this proportion, the more "no's" we need to interview to obtain reliable estimates and the more costly it becomes. Since, we cannot afford to have a large sampling fraction in the "no stratum" (the size of this population is very large), we would make the weights in that stratum very large which increases a lot the variance of the estimates.

Third, it would be important to implement a strict quality control plan for the ethnic origin question since this question seems to be prone to coding and data capture error. This question could give us an indication of the size of the population with Aboriginal origin that do not identify to an Aboriginal group, a population covered in the 1991 census (the "false positives"). This would be only an indication, however, since the question is not comparable to the census 1991 question Q15. It would also be useful to validate answers to Q20.

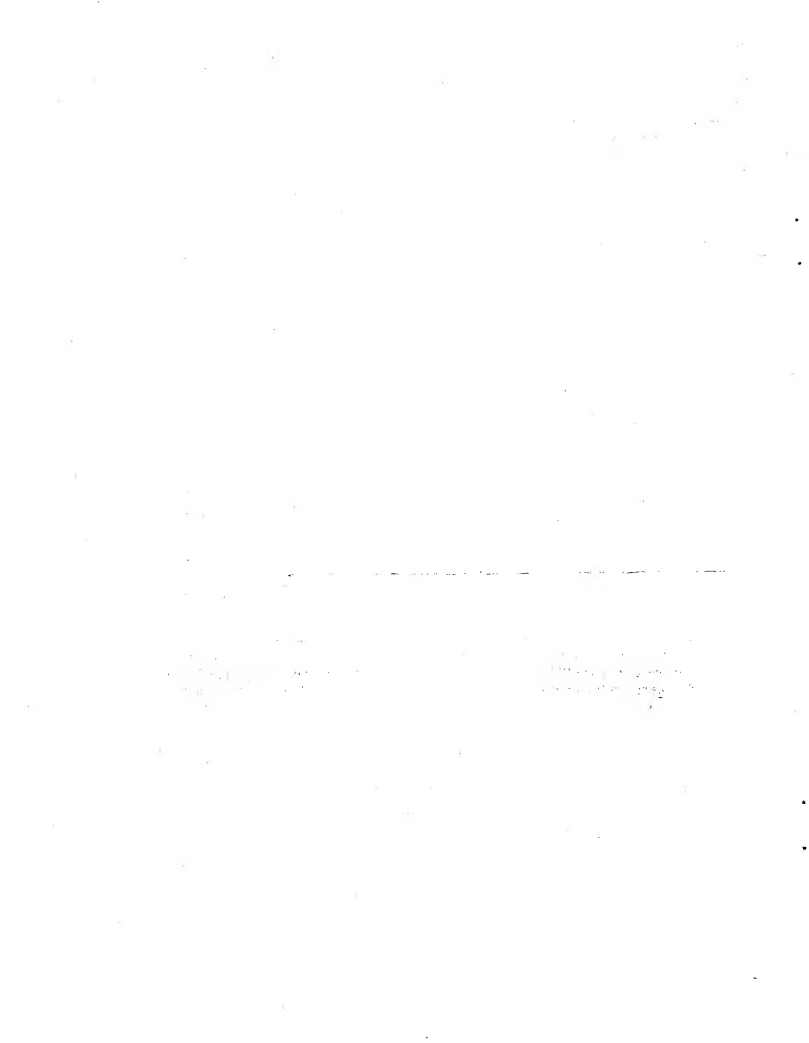


Table 1.1 Non-response Rates, Before and After Follow-up, for Q17, Q19 and Q20, NCT93, Canada and Regions

	Q17		Q19		Q20	
	Before %	After %	Before %	After %	Before %	After %
Canada	5.5	1.1	5.9	1.1	6.8	1.3
Atlantic	6.2	0.8	5.8	0.6	6.6	0.9
Quebec	5.7	0.4	6.6	0.6	8.5	0.9
Ontario	5.6	1.2	6.4	1.1	6.6	1.2
Prairies	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.1	6.3	2.1
B.C.	4.0	0.7	4.6	0.6	5.7	0.8

Non-response rates based on unweighted data

Table 1.2. Estimates of Aboriginal Responses from Q17, National Census Test 1993, Canada and Regions

	Q.17 Unweighted Counts	Q.17 Weighted Estimates	Q.17 Weighted and Adjusted Estimates (1)	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval
Canada					
Total Population	32,696	27,294,000	27,294,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	587	391,000	397,000	9.0	+ - 71,000
North American Indian Response (2)	344	254,000	257,000	11.5	+ - 59,000
Métis Response (2)	228	126,000	128,000	16.3	+ - 42,000
Inuit Response (2)	16	12,000	12,000	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	31,733	26,593,000	26,897,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	376	310,000	N.A.		
Atlantic					
Total Population	7,640	2,315,000	2,315,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	42	9,000	10,000	57.7	---
North American Indian Response (2)	39	9,000	9,000	60.8	---
Métis Response (2)	2	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Inuit Response (2)	1	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	7,533	2,285,000	2,305,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	65	20,000	N.A.		
Quebec					
Total Population	5,958	6,895,000	6,895,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	36	31,000	31,000	33.2	+ - 21,000
North American Indian Response (2)	11	16,000	16,000	N.A.	N.A.
Métis Response (2)	25	15,000	15,000	N.A.	N.A.
Inuit Response (2)	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	5,896	6,827,000	6,864,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	26	36,442	N.A.		
Ontario					
Total Population	8,774	10,208,000	10,208,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	115	125,000	127,000	16.3	+ - 41,000
North American Indian Response (2)	97	105,000	107,000	18.2	+ - 39,000
Métis Response (2)	15	14,000	14,000	N.A.	N.A.
Inuit Response (2)	3	6,000	6,000	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	8,549	9,946,000	10,080,800	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	110	137,000	N.A.		
Prairies					
Total Population	7,406	4,532,000	4,532,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	326	174,000	178,000	12.8	+ - 46,000
North American Indian Response (2)	153	87,000	88,000	19.2	+ - 17,000
Métis Response (2)	161	82,000	84,000	19.7	+ - 33,000
Inuit Response (2)	12	5,000	6,000	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	6,924	4,267,000	4,355,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	156	91,000	N.A.		
British Columbia					
Total Population	2,918	3,344,000	3,344,000	**	**
Total Aboriginal Population	68	51,000	51,000	25.7	+ - 26,000
North American Indian Response (2)	44	36,000	37,000	30.7	+ - 23,000
Métis Response (2)	25	15,000	15,000	N.A.	N.A.
Inuit Response (2)	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Total Non-Aboriginal Population	2,831	3,268,000	3,292,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	19	25,000	N.A.		

1 Estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

2 Some respondents reported a combination of different Aboriginal groups. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. Therefore, the sum of various Aboriginal responses is greater than the total for the Aboriginal population.

* Use with caution since estimate is based on an unweighted count of less than 50.

- Weighted count less than 500.

N.A. Not applicable or not applicable since sample size is too small or equal to zero.

- - - Confidence interval was not calculated due to sample variability.

** Not calculated.

Table 1.3. Comparison of National Census Test 1993 and Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991
Estimates for Aboriginal Responses, Canada and Regions

	Q.17 on Aboriginal Population National Census Test 1993 (1)	95% Confidence Interval for NCT 93 Estimates	Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991 (2)	Diff(NCT-APS) %
Canada				
Total Aboriginal Population	397,000	326,000-468,000	407,000	-2.5%
North American Indian Response (3)	257,000	198,000-316,000	279,000	-7.9%
Métis Response (3)	128,000	86,000-170,000	129,000	-0.8%
Inuit Response (3)	12,000	N.A.	15,000	--
Atlantic				
Total Aboriginal Population	10,000	---	16,000	--
North American Indian Response (3)	9,000	---	9,000	--
Métis Response (3)	--	N.A.	2,000	--
Inuit Response (3)	--	N.A.	5,000	--
Quebec				
Total Aboriginal Population	31,000	10,000-52,000	33,000	-6.1%
North American Indian Response (3)	16,000	N.A.	20,000	--
Métis Response (3)	15,000	N.A.	8,000	--
Inuit Response (3)	0	N.A.	7,000	N.A.
Ontario				
Total Aboriginal Population	127,000	86,000-168,000	90,000	41.1%
North American Indian Response (3)	107,000	68,000-146,000	81,000	32.1%
Métis Response (3)	14,000	N.A.	12,000	--
Inuit Response (3)	6,000	N.A.	1,000	--
Prairies				
Total Aboriginal Population	178,000	132,000-224,000	201,000	-11.4%
North American Indian Response (3)	88,000	71,000-105,000	107,000	-17.8%
Métis Response (3)	84,000	51,000-115,000	98,000	-14.3%
Inuit Response (3)	5,600	N.A.	2,000	--
British Columbia				
Total Aboriginal Population	51,000	25,000-77,000	67,000	-23.9%
North American Indian Response (3)	37,000	14,000-60,000	62,000	-40.3%
Métis Response (3)	15,000	N.A.	9,000	--
Inuit Response (3)	--	N.A.	--	N.A.

1 Weighted estimates adjusted for non-response and invalid responses from the Labour Force Survey sample only.

2 Counts based on off-Indian reserve population excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories and registered Indians who did not identify as Aboriginal persons.

3 Some respondents reported a combination of different Aboriginal groups. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. Therefore, the sum of various Aboriginal responses is greater than the total for the Aboriginal population.

* Use with caution since estimate is based on an unweighted count of less than 30.

-- Weighted counts less than 500.

-- No comparison was made due to high Coefficient of Variations for NCT estimates.

N.A. Not applicable.

-- Confidence interval was not calculated due to sample variability.

Table 1.4. Comparison of National Census Test 1993 and '91 Census Data for Aboriginal and Ethnic Origin Questions, for Canada

	Q.17 on Aboriginal Population National Census Test 1993 (1)	Q.16 on Ethnic Origin National Census Test 1993 (1)	Difference (NCT Q.17 - NCT Q.16) %	Q.15 Ethnic Origin Census 1991 (2)	Difference (NCT Q.17 - Census Q.15) %
Total Population	27,294,000	27,294,000	**	26,677,000	**
Total Aboriginal Population	397,000	584,000	-32.0	772,000	-48.6
North American Indian Response (3)	257,000	473,000	-45.7	580,000	-55.7
Métis Response (3)	128,000	127,000	0.8	203,000	-36.4
Inuit Response (3)	12,000	5,000	--	28,000	--
Total Non-Aboriginal Population & Non Response	26,897,000	26,736,000	**	25,905,000	**

1 Weighted estimates adjusted for non-response and invalid responses from the Labour Force Survey sample only.

2 Estimates based on off-Indian reserve population excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories, Institutional Residents and Overseas households.

3 Some respondents reported a combination of different Aboriginal groups. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. Therefore, the sum of various Aboriginal responses is greater than the total for the Aboriginal population.

* Use with caution since estimate is based on an unweighted count of less than 30.

-- No comparison was made due to high coefficient of variations for NCT estimates.

** Not calculated.

Table 1.5 Aboriginal Ancestry (Based on Q16) by Aboriginal Responses (Q17), NCT93, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Non-Aboriginal Response		NAI Response		Métis Response		Inuit Response	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	32,109	100.0	344	100.0	228	100.0	16	100.0
Aboriginal ancestry	397	1.2	263	76.4	174	76.3	6	60.0
Non-Aboriginal ancestry	31,712	98.7	81	23.5	54	23.7	10	100.0

(b) Weighted data

	Non-Aboriginal Response		NAI Response		Métis Response		Inuit Response	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	26,903,000	100.0	254,000	100.0	126,000	100.0	12,000	100.0
Aboriginal ancestry	291,000	1.1	166,000	34.6	27,000	21.3	3,000	24.4
Non-Aboriginal ancestry	26612000	98.9	88,000	65.4	99,000	78.7	9,000	75.6

Table 1.6 Q17 (Aboriginal Self-reporting) by Q19 (Membership of Indian Band/First Nation),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Valid member		Non-member		Invalid/Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	32,696	219	100.0	32,087	100.0	390	100.0
Non-Aboriginal	31,733	17	7.8	31,617	98.5	99	25.4
NAI only	343	178	81.3	124	0.4	41	10.5
Métis only	227	15	6.8	199	0.6	13	3.3
Inuit only	16	2	0.9	14	0.0	0	0.0
NAI+Métis	1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Invalid/Non-response	376	7	3.2	132	0.4	237	60.8

(a) Weighted data

	Total	Valid member		Non-member		Invalid/Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	27,294,000	150,000	100.0	26,834,000	100.0	311,000	100.0
Non-Aboriginal	26,593,000	23,000	15.3	26,493,000	98.7	77,000	24.8
NAI only	253,000	115,000	76.7	117,000	0.4	21,000	6.8
Métis only	125,000	7,000	4.7	108,000	0.4	11,000	3.5
Inuit only	12,000	1,000	0.7	11,000	0.0	0	0.0
NAI+Métis	--	0	0.0	--	0.0	0	0.0
Invalid/Non-response	310,000	4,000	2.7	104,000	0.4	202,000	65.0

-- Weighted count less than 500

Table 1.7 Q17 (Aboriginal Self-reporting) by Q20 (Treaty/registered Indians),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered Indians		Not Treaty/registered Indians		Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	32,696	282	100.0	32,000	100.0	414	100.0
Non-Aboriginal	31,733	21	7.4	31,545	98.6	167	40.3
NAI only	343	226	80.1	113	0.4	4	1.0
Métis only	227	29	10.3	197	0.6	1	0.2
Inuit only	16	2	0.7	14	0.0	0	0.0
NAI+Métis	1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Invalid/Non-response	376	4	1.4	130	0.4	242	58.5

(a) Weighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered Indians		Not Treaty/registered Indians		Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	27,294,000	174,000	100.0	26,795,000	100.0	325,000	100.0
Non-Aboriginal	26,593,000	15,000	8.6	26,461,000	98.8	117,000	36.0
NAI only	253,000	137,000	78.7	115,000	0.4	2,000	0.6
Métis only	125,000	17,000	9.8	108,000	0.4	--	0.0
Inuit only	12,000	1,000	0.6	11,000	0.0	0	0.0
NAI+Métis	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Invalid/Non-response	310,000	4,000	2.3	100,000	0.4	206,000	63.4

-- Weighted count less than 500

**Table 1.8 Q17 (Aboriginal Self-reporting) by Q12 (Place of Brith),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada**

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Inside Canada	Outside Canada	Invalid/Non-response
Total Population	32,696	29,232	3,188	276
Non-Aboriginal	31,733	28,473	3,154	106
NAI only	343	332	10	1
Métis only	227	225	2	0
Inuit only	16	15	1	0
NAI+Métis	1	1	0	0
Invalid/Non-response	376	186	21	169

(b) Weighted data

	Total	Inside Canada	Outside Canada	Invalid/Non-response
Total Population	27,294,000	22,588,000	4,458,000	248,000
Non-Aboriginal	26,593,000	22,076,000	4,408,000	108,000
NAI only	253,000	239,000	13,000	--
Métis only	125,000	124,000	1,000	0
Inuit only	12,000	7,000	5,000	0
NAI+Métis	--	--	--	0
Invalid/Non-response	310,000	141,000	30,000	139,000

-- Weighted count less than 500

**Table 2.1: Estimates of Membership of Indian Band/First Nation
From Q19, NCT93, Canada and Regions, 1993**

	Q.19 Unweighted counts	Q.19 Weighted Estimates	Q.19 Weighted and Adjusted Estimates(1)	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval
Canada					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	219	150,000	151,000	16.6	± 50,000
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	32,087	26,834,000	27,142,000	**	**
Total Population	32,696	27,294,000	27,294,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	390	311,000	N.A.		
Atlantic					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	16	4,000*	4,000	N.A.	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	7,563	2,294,000	2,311,000	**	**
Total Population	7,640	2,315,000	2,315,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	61	17,000	N.A.		
Québec					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	3	2,000*	2,000	N.A.	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	5,915	6,846,000	6,893,000	**	**
Total Population	5,958	6,895,000	6,895,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	40	47,000	N.A.		
Ontario					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	63	61,000	62,000	31.0	± 38,000
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	8,607	10,016,000	10,146,000	**	**
Total Population	8,774	10,208,000	10,208,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	104	131,000	N.A.		
Prairies					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	116	67,000	68,000	21.5	± 29,000
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	7,128	4,375,000	4,464,000	**	**
Total Population	7,406	4,532,000	4,532,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	164	91,000	N.A.		
British Colombia					
Valid Indian Band/First Nation	21	16,000*	16,000	N.A.	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	2,876	3,303,000	3,328,000	**	**
Total Population	2,918	3,344,000	3,344,000	**	**
Invalid/Non Response	21	25,000	N.A.		

* Use with caution since estimate is based on unweighted count of less than 30.

N.A. Not applicable since sample size is too small or equal to zero.

** Not calculated.

(1) Estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

Table 2.2: Comparisons of NCT93 and '91 Census Data for Membership of Indian Band / First Nation, Canada and Regions, 1993

	Q.19 on Indian Band/ First Nation Membership National Census Test 1993(1)	95% Confidence Interval	Q.16 on Indian Band/ First Nation Membership Census 1991(2)	Diff (NCT Q.19 - Census Q.16) %
Canada				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	151,000	101,000 - 201,000	165,000	-8.5
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	27,142,000	**	26,512,000	**
Total Population	27,294,000	**	26,677,000	**
Atlantic				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	4,000*	N.A.	5,000	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	2,311,000	**	2,280,000	**
Total Population	2,315,000	**	2,285,000	**
Québec				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	2,000*	N.A.	12,000	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	6,893,000	**	6,770,000	**
Total Population	6,895,000	**	6,782,000	**
Ontario				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	62,000	24,000 - 100,000	36,000	72.2
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	10,146,000	**	9,901,000	**
Total Population	10,208,000	**	9,937,000	**
Prairies				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	68,000	39,000 - 97,000	76,000	-10.5
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	4,464,000	**	4,403,000	**
Total Population	4,532,000	**	4,479,000	**
British Colombia				
Valid Indian Band/ First Nation	16,000*	N.A.	36,000	N.A.
Not a Member of an Indian Band/First Nation	3,328,000	**	3,158,000	**
Total Population	3,344,000	**	3,194,000	**

* Use with caution since estimate is based on unweighted count of less than 30.

N.A. Not applicable since sample size is too small or equal to zero.

** Not calculated.

(1) Estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

(2) Counts based on off-Indian reserve population excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Table 2.3 Q19 (Membership of Indian Band/First Nation) by Q20 (Treaty/registered Indian),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered		Not Treaty/registered		Non-response	
	Count	Indian Count	%	Indian Count	%	Count	%
Total	32,696	282	100.0	32,000	100.0	414	100.0
Valid member	219	201	71.3	14	0.0	4	1.0
Non-member	32,087	34	12.1	31,953	99.9	100	24.2
Invalid/Non-response	390	47	16.7	33	0.1	310	74.9

(a) Weighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered		Not Treaty/registered		Non-response	
	Count	Indian Count	%	Indian Count	%	Count	%
Total	27,294,000	174,000	100.0	26,795,000	100.0	325,000	100.0
Valid member	150,000	132,000	75.9	16,000	0.1	1,000	0.3
Non-member	26834000	16,000	9.2	26,750,000	99.8	67,000	20.6
Invalid/Non-response	311,000	25,000	14.4	29,000	0.1	257,000	79.1

Table 2.4 Aboriginal Ancestry (Based on Q16) by Q19 (Membership of Indian Band/First Nation),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Valid member		Non-member		Invalid/Non-response	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	32,696	219	100.0	32,087	100.0	390	100.0
No Aboriginal Ancestry	31,857	34	15.5	31,485	98.1	338	86.7
Aboriginal Ancestry	839	185	84.5	602	1.9	52	13.3

(a) Weighted data

	Total	Valid member		Non-member		Invalid/Non-response	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	27,294,000	150,000	100.0	26,834,000	100.0	311,000	100.0
No Aboriginal Ancestry	26,736,000	34,000	22.7	26,422,000	98.5	280,000	90.0
Aboriginal Ancestry	558,000	116,000	77.3	412,000	1.5	30,000	9.6

**Table 3.1: Estimates of Registration / Treaty Status From Q20,
NCT93, Canada and Regions, 1993**

	Q.20 Unweighted counts	Q.20 Weighted Estimates	Q.20 Weighted and Adjusted Estimates(1)	Coefficient of Variation	95% Confidence Interval
Canada					
Treaty/Registered Indian	282	174,000	176,000	14.4	± 51,000
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	32,000	27,795,000	27,118,000	**	**
Total Population	32,696	27,294,000	27,294,000	**	**
Non Response	414	325,000	N.A.		
Atlantic					
Treaty/Registered Indian	33	8,000	8,000	43.2	± 7,000
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	7,535	2,286,000	2,307,000	**	**
Total Population	7,640	2,315,000	2,315,000	**	**
Non Response	72	21,000	N.A.		
Québec					
Treaty/Registered Indian	13	9,000*	9,000*	N.A.	N.A.
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	5,890	6,829,000	6,886,000	**	**
Total Population	5,958	6,895,000	6,895,000	**	**
Non Response	55	57,000	N.A.		
Ontario					
Treaty/Registered Indian	65	55,000	56,000	32.3	± 36,000
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	8,601	10,018,000	10,151,000	**	**
Total Population	8,774	10,208,000	10,208,000	**	**
Non Response	108	135,000	N.A.		
Prairies					
Treaty/Registered Indian	138	79,000	80,000	19.3	± 31,000
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	7,111	4,364,000	4,452,000	**	**
Total Population	7,406	4,532,000	4,532,000	**	**
Non Response	157	89,000	N.A.		
British Colombia					
Treaty/Registered Indian	33	23,000	23,000	49.6	± 23,000
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	2,863	3,298,000	3,321,000	**	**
Total Population	2,918	3,344,000	3,344,000	**	**
Non Response	22	23,000	N.A.		

* Use with caution since estimate is based on unweighted count of less than 30.

N.A. Not applicable since sample size is too small or equal to zero.

** Not calculated.

(1) Estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

**Table 3.2: Comparisons of NCT93 and '91 Census Data for Registration /
Treaty Status From Q20, NCT93, Canada and Regions, 1993**

	Q.20 on Registered/ Treaty Indian National Census Test 1993(1)	95% Confidence Interval	Q.16 on Registered Indian Census 1991(2)	Diff (NCT Q.20 - Census Q.16) %
Canada				
Treaty/Registered Indian	176,000	125,000 - 227,000	188,000	-6.4
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	27,118,000	**	26,489,000	**
Total Population	27,294,000	**	26,677,000	**
Atlantic				
Treaty/Registered Indian	8,000	1,000 - 15,000	5,000	60.0
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	2,307,000	**	2,280,000	**
Total Population	2,315,000	**	2,285,000	**
Québec				
Treaty/Registered Indian	9,000*	N.A.	15,000	N.A.
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	6,886,000	**	6,767,000	**
Total Population	6,895,000	**	6,782,000	**
Ontario				
Treaty/Registered Indian	56,000	20,000 - 92,000	42,000	33.3
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	10,152,000	**	9,895,000	**
Total Population	10,208,000	**	9,937,000	**
Prairies				
Treaty/Registered Indian	80,000	49,000 - 111,000	85,000	-5.9
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	4,452,000	**	4,394,000	**
Total Population	4,532,000	**	4,479,000	**
British Colombia				
Treaty/Registered Indian	23,000	0 - 46,000	41,000	-43.9
Treaty/Not a Registered Indian	3,321,000	**	3,153,000	**
Total Population	3,344,000	**	3,194,000	**

* Use with caution since estimate is based on unweighted count of less than 30.

N.A. Not applicable since sample size is too small or equal to zero.

** Not calculated.

(1) Estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalid responses.

(2) Counts based on off-Indian reserve population excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Table 3.3 Aboriginal Ancestry (Based on Q16) by Q20 (Treaty/registered Indian),
NCT93, Unweighted and Weighted Data, Canada

(a) Unweighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered Indian		Not Treaty/registered Indian		Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	32,696	282	100.0	32,000	100.0	414	100.0
No Aboriginal Ancestry	31,857	51	18.1	31,402	98.1	404	97.6
Aboriginal Ancestry	839	231	81.9	598	1.9	10	2.4

(a) Weighted data

	Total	Treaty/registered Indian		Not Treaty/registered Indian		Non-response	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	27,294,000	174,000	100.0	26,795,000	100.0	325,000	100.0
No Aboriginal Ancestry	26,736,000	36,000	20.7	26,380,000	98.5	319,000	98.2
Aboriginal Ancestry	558,000	137,000	78.7	4,145,000	15.5	6,000	1.8

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